COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Warnke Testifies On FY69 Assistance, Sales Programs

Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs Paul C. Warnke sees the United States continuing to work for peace in the world, but believes that any "unilateral lowering of our guard" or weakening free world defenses would invite the confrontation we seek to avoid.

Appearing before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Secretary Warnke testified in support of the Fiscal 1969 Military Assistance and Foreign Military Sales Programs which he said are "integral to our total defense posture, and I consider their contributions to be an irreplaceable element in that posture."

"Accordingly," he said, "I urge strongly that the Congress appropriate the full amount authorized to support the use of these twin instruments of national policy during the current fiscal year."

Discussing the Military Assistance Program, Secretary Warnke said the original request for $420 million was reduced to $375 million. "This is a minimum urgently needed to prevent a degrading of the common defense posture of the United States and its friends," he said.

"Appropriation of the full amount authorized — $375 million — will protect the previous investment of almost one hundred times that amount in the development and maintenance of allied and friendly armed forces which we count on for at least initial deterrence of overt aggression or the maintenance of international security in nations where the threat takes the form of infiltration and subversion.

"Our best efforts to explain the many valid reasons why we must

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Clifford Directs Increased DOD Effort In Alleviating Domestic Problems

"The most modern of weapons will be inadequate to insure our survival in today's world unless our society is keyed to the steady improvement of our political institutions and concerned that all our people participate and share in the benefits of that society."

That observation was made in a speech by Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford before the National Security Industrial Association, in Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.

Secretary Clifford said he did not believe the Department of Defense was doing enough "to promote in a positive way those aspects of national life which are so essential to the preservation of our fundamental institutions."

He said there are millions of Americans today who have not yet secured for themselves the elements of freedom set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution.

BASE COMMANDER RETIRES— Maj. Gen. E. B. Wheeler (left), commanding general, 2d Marine Div., accepts the colors of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C., from Maj. Gen. Joseph O. Butcher, who retired as base commanding general Sept. 27. Gen. Wheeler now assumes additional duties as base CG until another general officer is assigned.

"I submit that the Department of Defense, a Department which consumes nine per cent of the gross national product of our nation, a Department which employs four and one-half million Americans, has a deep obligation to contribute far more than it has ever contributed before to the social needs of our country."

Secretary Clifford said he believed the Defense Department had not only a moral obligation but an opportunity to contribute far more to the social needs of our country than it has in the past.

"Accordingly," he said, "I have today directed the Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the Director of Research and Engineering and the Assistant Secretaries of Defense to address themselves to this challenge.

"I have asked that they provide me their proposals on how we may assist in alleviating some of our most pressing domestic problems and how the Department of Defense should best organize itself for this purpose.

"I am asking for their recommendations by November 30 so that an initial concept can be offered to the new Administration in January.

"This effort cannot be successful if we in the Pentagon attempt to implement it ourselves."

Secretary Clifford said the Defense Department "can and must" work with industry, with labor and with scientific and educational communities. "And, of course, we shall need the

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NORFOLK MEETING—Gen. Leonard C. Chapman, Commandant of the Marine Corps, (left) meets at Norfolk, Va., with VAdm. Luther C. Heinz, commander of the Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Force.

Navy Laboratories' Personnel Cut

Action that is expected to result in a savings of about $12 million in FY 69 through a reduction of 2,400 civilian positions in employment levels at Navy laboratories has been announced by the Navy. The action is required to achieve manpower levels made necessary by an act of Congress, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act (PL 90-364).

The fifteen laboratories involved are being directed to achieve the projected employment levels as soon as possible. All are under the management control of the Naval Material Command.

Of the 2,400 spaces, it is estimated that about 500 will be reduced through normal attrition, and 1,900 through involuntary personnel separations. Involuntary separations will amount to about 8 per cent of the July 31, 1968 actual employment level at these laboratories.

The Navy anticipates that the planned reductions will be accomplished by June 30, 1969. Civilian personnel released will be eligible for assistance under the DOD centralized job referral program.

The biggest cut will come at the Naval Weapons Center at China Lake, Calif., where 416 will be affected. The Naval Ordnance Laboratory at Silver Spring, Md., will lose 310.

Others affected and the number reduced include: Underwater Weapons Research and Engineering Station, Newport, R.I. (152); Underwater Sound Lab., New London, Conn. (125); Applied Science Lab., Brooklyn, N.Y. (102); Air Development Center, Warminster, Pa. (245); the Ship Research and Development Centers, Carderock, Md. (200), Annapolis, Md. (95) and Panama City, Fla. (64).

Also, the Weapons Lab. at Dahlgren, Va. (216); Electronics Lab. Center, San Diego, Calif. (137); Undersea Warfare Center, San Diego, Calif. (142); Weapons Center, Corona, Calif. (98); Civil Engineering Lab., Port Hueneme, Calif. (34); and Radiological Defense Lab., San Francisco, Calif., (54).

High Efficiency Kitchen Undergoes Army Study

A complete change in diet and food preparation of troops in the field could result from a high efficiency kitchen now under study at the Army's Combat Developments Command Supply Agency, Fort Lee, Va.

Hot, high quality, nutritious and completely acceptable meals would be provided for front-line troops with the revolutionary kitchen. Those on the line would be supplied with food as good as that furnished troops in rear echelons.

The kitchen will include a generator and the size easily lends itself to movement by vehicle or by helicopter. The kitchen will be self-contained, having a coffee maker, high speed mixer, ovens and an incinerator. An innovation will be food preparation in a short time, using microwave or conventional power.

Food modules will be used, frozen by liquid nitrogen to many degrees below zero with the ability to keep for days or even weeks. Those frozen meal modules would not be "TV" dinner types. They would offer the same types, variety and nutrition that is normally available to stateside economy.

Another achievement of the kitchen would be reduction of personnel requirements—by as much as two-thirds. This includes not only food service personnel in the field but those involved in the logistics chain supporting a unit.

The battalion mess of a headquarters company might consist of three fast food kitchens with a total staff of 13 personnel, compared with 29 food service men now found in the same unit.

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Increased DOD Assistance Sought on Domestic Problems

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understanding and support of Congress," he continued.

"There will be those who will argue that the Department of Defense is not a social welfare institution and who will contend that it has no business interfering in the internal welfare of our country.

"I have no intention of turning the Department of Defense into something it should not be.

"Of course I do not regard the Department of Defense primarily as an instrument of social welfare.

"Of course I do not believe that the department should take over the responsibilities of other governmental or private agencies.

"Nothing that I propose tonight," Secretary Clifford continued, "nor anything that I will propose so long as I hold this office, will be permitted to interfere with the performance of our historic mission to defend our nation."

Secretary Clifford maintained, however, that there are major areas of concern to our total national security in which the Department of Defense—working with industry—can do more. Jobs are a matter of concern, he said. So is education. So are housing and health and hospital care.

He said he offered jobs, education, housing, health and hospital care as examples of areas in which the Department of Defense can be of greater assistance to the nation.

On the subject of housing, Secretary Clifford said "we are now at a stage where, with the support of Congress, we will design a prototype project and build it at George AFB in California. It will be watched with care and evaluated by both the Department of Defense and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Should this project turn out as we hope," he said, "we will have better military housing at lower cost, higher morale and thus improved affectiveness. These innovations, passed along to the private economy, should have a beneficial impact on the low-income housing problem in our cities.

"This beginning illustrates what can be done by the application to a major domestic problem of the techniques of our Defense effort."

Turning to hospitals, Mr. Clifford said "there is a great potential for major labor-saving, cost-cutting improvements in hospital equipment. He said he planned to proceed with a plan developed within the Defense Department that calls for soliciting industry for proposals for a whole new generation of hospitals—"hospitals so automated that labor costs can be cut drastically and routine services transferred from the overworked doctor and nurse to the sophisticated machine." He said this would result in better, more accurate, and less costly hospital management for the military services. "Even more significantly," he said, "it can point the way to better health care for our citizenry."

Secretary Clifford said the Defense Department was a "trail blazer" in the field of education and pointed to Project 100,000 as a "spectacular success." Project 100,000 uses new teaching methods to train men who cannot pass military entrance requirements. "Of the men who entered during the first year of the program, over 90 per cent are now performing effectively on active duty," he noted.

Discussing employment, Mr. Clifford said there is a real potential for defense industry to bring enterprise to the ghetto. He said he had directed certain changes in the Armed Services Procurement Regulations that will encourage major contractors to give greater attention to the possibility of locating new facilities in or near labor surplus areas and to give more consideration to placing subcontracts in these areas. "I want to spotlight a responsibility, shared by the Defense Department and its major contractors, to contribute, wherever practical, to solving the problems of hard-core unemployment," he said.

DEDICATION CEREMONY—Gen. Bruce Palmer Jr. (center), Army vice chief of staff, looks over a rare book with Maj. Gen. William J. McCaffrey (left), Army War College commandant, and Lt. Gen. Albert O. Connor, Army deputy chief of staff for personnel. The book is part of the new U.S. Army Military History Research Collection which was formally dedicated at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., by Gen. Palmer Sept. 28.

Game You Can't Win

The misuse of drugs is one of today's most pressing problems. When used as intended, drugs can benefit all mankind. Abused, they are harmful to the user, and may endanger the lives and security of those who must depend upon him, as well.

Consequently in November, 1967, the Secretary of Defense established a task force to study drug abuse in the armed forces. That task force arrived at several conclusions, one of which was that there existed a definite need for more effective educational programs on drug abuse within the Armed Forces. It was recommended that the Secretary issue a Department of Defense Directive designating responsibility for the development of educational and informational materials to be used in the orientation and training of military personnel in the dangers of drug abuse. That recommendation resulted in the issuance of DOD Directive 1300.11, 2 February 1968, "Illegal or Improper Use of Drugs by Members of the Armed Forces." Responsibility for the DOD drug abuse program was delegated to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), who is assisted and advised by the DOD Drug Abuse Control Committee.

That Committee, composed of representatives of each of the uniformed services, and chaired by the Assistant General Counsel (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), develops, monitors and coordinates the over-all drug abuse educational and enforcement program within the Department of Defense. Presently the Drug Abuse Control Committee is constituted as follows: Mr. Frank A. Bartimo, Chairman; Lt. Col. Everett G. Hopson, USAF, Executive Assistant; Colonel John F. Hyde and Major Robert P. Schmitz, Army members; Captain George H. Sult, Navy member; Mr. Jerome A. Vacek, Marine Corps member; Brigadier General Joseph J. Cappucci and Lt. Col. John B. Adams, Air Force members.

Realizing that the military team concept of working and functioning together cannot afford the risk involved in having even one man abusing drugs and jeopardizing the team's mission, the Department of Defense through the Drug Abuse Control Committee has undertaken an educational program to assist you in informing your men of the realities and dangers of drug use and abuse. Materials supporting this program have been produced by the Office of Information for the Armed Forces with the cooperation of the services. However, these materials are of little use if the proper environment for their presentation and discussion is not created.

Listed below are materials being distributed throughout the armed forces. You may requisition additional quantities of them for your drug abuse program.

All of the materials offered by the Department of Defense have been coordinated and developed with the assistance of authoritative sources in both government and private industry. A description of each follows:

DRUG ABUSE: GAME WITHOUT WINNERS, A Basic Handbook for Commanders. [DOD GEN-33, DA Pam 360-530, NAVPERS 15234, AFP 34-2, NAVMC 2620, CG-173.]

This 80-page indexed handbook is one of the most comprehensive publications ever produced on drug abuse. It was developed with the assistance of Smith Kline & French (Pharmaceutical) Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa., and many other experts in the executive branch of our Government.

Designed to help fill the information vacuum on drug

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abuse, the handbook's aim is to help commanders understand, prevent and combat drug abuse problems.

This handbook sets out a brief historical view of drug abuse. In addition, it describes various drugs and nondrug products susceptible to abuse. The drug abuser is discussed, as are methods of therapy, educational approaches, problems of abuser identification, identification of drugs, what to do when drug abuse is suspected, procedures for drug abuse prevention, and the over-all command relationship to drug abuse matters.

Prevention is stressed. The handbook points out that "The illegal use of drugs by members of the armed forces is a matter of concern that requires intensive, coordinated departmental effort for its control and elimination. The heavy responsibilities of members of the armed forces make drug abuse by any member a matter of serious concern which dictates intensive effort to eliminate it. The Department of Defense acknowledges particular responsibility for protecting the young, impressionable members of the armed forces overseas against the dangers of using drugs which may have a seriously damaging effect on their health and welfare."

DRUGS AND YOU [DOD FS-51, DA Pam 360-602.]

This publication developed by the DOD Drug Abuse Control Committee is a 12-panel folder designed for distribution to, and use by, the individual. It briefly describes the five basics of drug abuse—opiates (Heroin), marijuana, hallucinogens, depressants, and stimulants.

The folder deals with the question "What does drug abuse have to do with me?" Pointing out that drug abuse is a losing proposition, the publication talks about the military penalties, the possible loss of valuable veterans benefits and the stigma attached to and faced by a drug abuser when seeking civilian employment. It is written at a level that every man, whether he has an eighth grade education or is a college graduate, will understand.

It is recommended that where possible the folder be used in conjunction with the handbook, DRUG ABUSE: GAME WITHOUT WINNERS.

THINGS COULD BE WORSE, WE COULD BE HUNG UP ON DRUGS [DOD P-55]. This 11 x 18 inch poster shows two men hanging by their wrists in a dungeon with one saying "Things could be worse—we could be hung up on drugs!" Although the poster has a humorous approach, it gets the point across. The poster is easily adaptable for display on bulletin boards or other appropriate places.

FILMS

At present there are two drug abuse films in circulation—LSD and Trip to Where [AFIF-177]. Both of these films were produced by the Department of the Navy and are considered to be excellent. A third film, The Hangup, being produced by the Air Force should be ready for showing in early 1969.

LSD—This 30-minute color film presents LCDR Walt Minor, MC, USN, discussing the perils of LSD and its known effects. It is a standup lecture film expertly presented.

Trip to Where [AFIF-177]—This dramatic 50-minute color presentation dwells on all aspects of drug abuse with particular stress on the impact of LSD and the consequences of its use, illustrated by the experiences of three seamen. It was produced by the Bureau of Medicine, Department of the Navy.

VIDEO TAPES

The Pentagon Forum is a 30-minute video tape panel discussion on drug abuse, featuring Mr. Frank A. Bartimo, Chairman of the DOD Drug Abuse Control Committee and Captain Ralph L. Christy, MC, USN, who answer questions put to them by a panel of enlisted personnel. Copies are available by writing the Director, Office of Information for the Armed Forces, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20301.

Commissary, Exchange Privilege Rule Clarified

The Department of Defense has clarified exchange and commissary privileges extended to reserve members who are on active duty for periods of less than 30 days.

In a memorandum for assistant secretaries (M&RA) of the military departments, the Defense Department said the Armed Services Exchange Regulations (DOD Directive 1330.9) authorizes unlimited exchange privileges to members of the reserve components while undertaking active duty for training.

The phrase "active duty for training" applies to a period of training in excess of 72 hours. The dependents of these reserve component members are likewise authorized unlimited exchange privileges for the full periods of their sponsor's active duty for training.

The Defense Department said the Armed Services Commissary Store Regulation (ASCSR), statutorily based, accords commissary store privileges to members of the reserve components while on active duty for periods in excess of 72 hours.

AMBASSADOR VISITS—U.S. Ambassador to the Philippines, G. Mennen Williams and Subic Bay Naval Base commander, RAdm. Valdemar G. Lambert, stand at attention during a 19-gun salute fired on the occasion of the Ambassador's first visit to Subic Bay. Amb. Williams visited the base to thank Navymen who volunteered to help in earthquake rescue work in Manila. Cdr. Richard Fuller, Naval Attache, American Embassy, Manila, is at the right.

Defense Supply Agency Issues FY68 Statistics

A continued high level of support of military forces in Southeast Asia was reflected in the activities of the Defense Supply Agency (DSA) during fiscal year 1968.

Total procurement of $5.3 billion during FY68 was a moderate decrease from the record $6.2 billion of FY67. The procurement total for FY65, the last fiscal year before the build-up began, was $3 billion.

The high level of operations in FY67 was accompanied by a drop of four per cent in the number of personnel employed by the agency at the end of FY68, DSA said.

The DSA purchases and distributes to the military services food, clothing, electronic parts, fuel and petroleum products, medical, chemical, industrial, construction and general supplies. It also performs common services for the Defense Department, such as surplus property sales, cataloging, and the furnishing of research reports and documentation services.

In addition to its procurement activities, DSA provides uniform administration of contracts for supplies and services to the military departments, DSA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other Federal agencies. For example, on June 30, 1968, approximately 246,000 prime contracts valued at $52 billion were administered through a network of 11 Defense Contract Administration Services Regions (DACASRs).

Supply requisitions processed by DSA totaled $19.1 million in FY68, compared to 19.7 million the previous fiscal year.

The number of supply items centrally procured by DSA was 1.7 million in each of the fiscal years 1968 and 1967. DSA procures and manages an inventory of these items through a nationwide complex of DSA inventory control centers and stock points.

The supply requirements of American forces in Southeast Asia have been successfully met by DSA, despite some problems experienced in the early stages of the military buildup. DSA said that in practically all of the commodity areas managed, its performance is considered highly satisfactory.

DSA supply effectiveness is measured by the percentage of requisitions for stocked items which the agency is able to fill from available stocks on hand. Under the massive impact of the Southeast Asia emergency, DSA said, its supply effectiveness declined from 91 per cent in FY65 to a low of 83 per cent in October FY67. Effectiveness improved from that point on, DSA said, and in FY68 averaged 90.5 per cent.

Military Assistance, Sales Programs

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practice utmost economy in the allocation of military assistance do not completely allay the concern of our military commanders responsible for planning and carrying out the global defense strategy of the United States.

"These commanders are gravely concerned about further reductions in a program which generates in a friendly country military capability which they take into carefully calculated consideration in the formulation of their plans."

Mr. Warnke continued, "they view any degradation of that capability as involving an undue risk. The problem of preventing such degradation has already been aggravated by the authorization of $45 million less than the amount we originally requested for the current fiscal year.

"Our originally proposed allocation of $365 million in fiscal year 1969 to the five forward defense countries (Greece, Turkey, Iran, Republic of China and Korea) is clearly consistent with the intent of Congress," Secretary Warnke said.

But he said it was recognized that "some downward adjustments" are now necessary because of the $375 million authorization.

"Continuing concentration of our military assistance investment in such primary target countries has produced very substantial dividends, but any further reduction in the current year will jeopardize both the investment itself and the realization of future dividends.

"The logic is inescapable," Mr. Warnke said. "Programs for these key forward defense countries are the only ones large enough to absorb appreciable cuts in total appropriations."

He noted that in prior years reductions have made it necessary to defer much needed modernization of the forces in the five forward countries by replacement of worn-out and obsolescent equipment.

"Further deferral of the very modest amount of investment-type items originally included in the proposed fiscal year 1969 programs for these countries can only result in further degradation of their combat capabilities at a time when the need for a strong and convincing common defense posture has assumed newly obvious urgency," he said.

The appropriations committee was told that whatever the primary objective of military assistance may be in a particular country, its attainment is automatically jeopardized when the program for that country is subjected to a series of cuts.

"In the case of the forward defense countries, additional reductions would lead inevitably to the unacceptable degradation of their military posture, the possibility of which is the cause of the concern I have already mentioned on the part of our cognizant military commanders," Mr. Warnke said.

On the subject of foreign military credit sales, Mr. Warnke said "we have requested an appropriation of $296 million to meet our national objectives. I would like to highlight points which Secretary Clifford and I made in earlier testimony before other Congressional committees in support of this legislation. He said the Defense Department was proposing new foreign military sales legislation for two reasons:

"First, it is a simple fact, however we may regret it, that arms still are often needed to protect freedom and that the United States cannot avoid a role as a supplier of arms to those countries whose security is important to that of the United States. The United States has provided military equipment during past years, on a grant aid basis, when the recipient country was unable to pay for such assistance.

"Now, with their economic conditions improved, certain countries do not need grant assistance but instead require U.S. credit or guaranty of loans from private sources. The United States needs both the authority and funds to be able to sell such needed equipment when the buyer can pay for it—either on a cash or a deferred payment basis."

"Secondly," Mr. Warnke continued, "some criticism was voiced last year in the Congress about the volume and character of U.S. military sales abroad—particularly credit and cash sales to the less-developed countries. I am pleased to be able to report to you that our authorizing legislation—with its clearly stated purpose, limitations, controls and restraints—will establish the Congress, and to the public, the validity of the basis on which foreign military sales are made and the sufficiency of management and policy restraints governing them."

CHIEF OF STAFF INSPECTS—Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Army chief of staff, inspects an honor guard from the 3d Bn., 5th Inf., Ft. Amador, Canal Zone, during a weekend visit with U.S. Army Forces Southern Command.

VEVERP Seen as Source for New Civilian Career Force

A new and experienced crop of career civilians could be a long range result of the new Vietnam Era Veterans Employment Referral Program (VEVERP), according to Department of Defense officials.

It was pointed out that some 150,000 could register quarterly under new veterans employment assistance criteria established by DOD but most likely three to four thousand will show interest and take advantage of the Civil Service employment opportunities on a quarterly basis.

More than 500 DOD civilian personnel offices throughout the United States began their initial registrations on Sept. 16. Full-scale registration is expected to begin in late October or early November.

Training conferences with civilian personnel officials across the country are scheduled late this month and October, conducted by DOD officials. The first of these conferences held in New York City had 80 conferees in attendance.

Mr. Robert W. Workman, Defense Department coordinator for the program, said that it is basically an automated system which permits Vietnam era servicemen and veterans to make a single application for employment and receive civilian employment consideration at locations of their choice throughout the United States.

He went on to mention that VEVERP could be a source of supply for critical positions and could alleviate some of the critical shortage areas existing in DOD.

The program provides for registration and referral for employment consideration of Vietnam era veterans of the armed forces who are interested and eligible for transitional appointments under Executive Order 11397 or designated shortage-category skills needed by the Defense Department.

The program is open to officers and enlisted men and women who are considered Vietnam era veterans—the period beginning Aug. 5, 1964.

Mr. Workman said no restriction exists on the grade level that an accepted veteran could receive. However, participants in the transitional appointments program can receive a grade level only through GS-5 or comparable wage board scale.

There are two categories of eligibility for registration in the program—category "T" and category "S". Category "T" applies to servicemen and veterans who are eligible for Transitional Civil Service Appointments and Category "S" for servicemen about to be released and those recently released who have specialized skills and can qualify for shortage category positions. Exact eligibility requirements for each category are in DOD Instruction 1404.9 as well as responsibilities and the implementation of the VEVERP program.

Besides DOD, Post Office Regional Offices Department of Agriculture Field Offices and the Interagency Board of U. S. Civil Service examiners will participate in the program.

UPT School Established At Columbus AFB, Miss.

An increase of 450 new Air Force pilots a year is expected to result from a new Undergraduate Pilot Training School (UPT) being established next summer at Columbus AFB, Miss.

When the Columbus AFB program begins, Air Force pilot training capacity will be increased from 3,950 to about 4,400 pilots per year.

Concurrent with the change in mission to training, command jurisdiction of the Mississippi base will be assumed by the Air Training Command. Since 1955 it has been a Strategic Air Command installation.

Pilot training will be accomplished in T-41, T-37 and T-38 aircraft. Student pilots, all commissioned officers, receive 240 hours of flight instruction during the 53-week course in addition to more than 1,000 hours of ground instruction in academic and flying subjects.

MINUTEMAN AWARD—Maj. Gen. Charles M. Mount, commanding general, Ft. Polk, La., accepts a Minuteman Flag with three stars from John W. Glover, area manager, Bond Division, U.S. Treasury Dept., Shreveport. The Flag represents four consecutive years of 90 percent payroll savings bond participation by civilian and military personnel at Ft. Polk.

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